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At Cairo: MM. S. di M. Riso, A. JACOBSEN & JOHN B. CAFFARI. Where customers will find the genuine MARTELL, which cannot be sold below the minimum price given below for each quality:—

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THIS CELEBRATED WATER PAINT IS MADE IN TWO QUALITIES FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WORK.

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding wall papers in all tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70 artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical house decoration.

HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour-wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages.

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LADIES' SUMMER STOCKINGS.

IN SPUN SILK AT P.T. 20 per pair.
LISLE THREAD, in plain and lace open-work, in black, white, tan and usual shades, to suit boots worn in Egypt, from P.T. 5 per pair.

Every pair is marked "Au De Rouge" which is a guarantee that the Color is absolutely fast and stainless.

24916-15-11-905

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would call the attention of persons interested in Egyptian trade to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandria gives information as to standing, trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reviews our commerce. The annual subscription is £1 and all British traders should become members. Our London office, 36, New Broad-street, E.C., acts as London agency to the Chamber.

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ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO

27-10-9

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Abdeen district of Cairo during the night of Saturday and at daylight on Sunday will be poisoned by the police.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin reports one death at Alexandria, one death at Achmoun, and one cure at Damanhour. There remain 21 cases under treatment.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—A Russian sailor named Shetverishenko was seriously injured yesterday by a fall into the hold of the S.S. Tsaritsa and was taken to hospital.

LIFONTI'S MUSIC STORES have been removed from the premises in Cherif Pasha-street to the new Lifonti Building in Rosetta-road. The inauguration of the new establishment will take place in a few days.

SUEZ CANAL.—9 vessels passed through the Canal on the 11th inst., of which 4 were British, 1 Turkish, 2 German, 2 Dutch. The day's receipts were frs. 216, 221.02, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 3,136,571.36.

FIRE.—At 3 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out near the Greek Hospital. The flames were extinguished after the second story of the house had been completely gutted. An enquiry has been opened by the police into the cause of the conflagration. The total damage has not yet been estimated.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Great attractions are promised for to-night at the Alhambra on the occasion of the French national fête. The Italian operetta company will perform Varney's patriotic operetta "Pan'an la Tulipe" in the theatre, while in the grounds, which will be illuminated à la Venitienne, the Armenian Band will discourse selections of music, and a firework display will be given.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—A grand instrumental concert will be given at the Casino on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. The programme is varied and interesting, and includes Beethoven's 5th Symphony, besides two novelties for Egypt, *a suite d'orchestre* by Massenet, and the "Andante" of Tchaikowsky's celebrated symphony. The Bracale orchestra will be composed of 60 musicians for the occasion.

THE DEYROUT THEFT.—The administrative enquiry into the disappearance of the registered letter containing £800 addressed by the National Bank to M. Yunan at Deyroud has terminated in the suspension, to date from June 26, of an apprentice named Mugahed Atalla, whose case is to be examined by the Parquet. The matter being still *sub judice* we refrain from giving any details as to the methods of the enquiry, which appears to have been very cleverly conducted by A. Fux Bey.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH CLOSED FOR RESTORATION.—Next Sunday (July 16) the 11 a.m. and the 6.15 p.m. services at St. Mark's Church will be omitted owing to the complete disorder in which the church is at present, through scaffolding, removal of pews, and taking to pieces of the organ, etc. At 8 a.m. there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the chapel, and a second celebration of the Communion (being the 3rd Sunday in the month) at 11 a.m., also in the chapel.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.—A Minet el Kamh correspondent writes asking us to call the attention of the E.R.A. to the fact that sometime ago train No. 27 was allowed to halt for two minutes at each of the stations of Shibliang, Mit Fazid, Godaieda, and Zankana, but now this has been stopped. One cannot leave Cairo for any of these stations after 4.15 p.m., and this is hard on merchants and business men. Besides, a passenger cannot leave Alexandria for these stations after 10.50 a.m., whereas he could leave at 3.45 p.m. if No. 27 stopped there.

M. LEON FEHMY AND ORPHI PASHA.—M. Leon Fehmy, editor of "La Justice," Young Turk, exile, State prisoner and what not, recently called on Mahmoud Pasha Orphi and demanded a private interview. The issue of the meeting must have been violent, for Orphi Pasha complained to the authorities that Leon Fehmy had attacked and beaten him, while Leon Fehmy, when the police called at his house, declared that he could not leave his bed, having been beaten within an inch of his life by Orphi Pasha. A proce-verbal has been drawn up, and the Pasha and the politician are to go before the Parquet.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "Adria," de la Cie Florio Battino part hier pour Gênes avait à bord :

M. Paolo Campoli, Ernesto Florio, Edouard Samuelson, Comte C. Senni, Rêv. Père Krudner et fam., Père Zaccaria, Naufal, M. et Mme Morad Bey, fam. Lucovich, Colomby, Somma et fille, Susanna, R. Jentile, Zraick, Alt. Pilpil, Scott, Mme Coffin, Mme Michelavetz, gouvernante et 3 enfants, Mlle Colloridi et fils, Cav. D. Faro, Luigi Colucci, Mme Nadalini, Don. Salinas, G. Salinas et fam., L. Cohen, et 45 passagers de 3e classe.

TRADE OF EGYPT.

IMPORTS DURING MAY.

The Customs return for May, 1905 (says the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce), show that the total value of the imports into this country during the month amounted to £.E. 1,533,679, which gives an increase of £.E. 81,730, or 5.3%, compared with the corresponding month of last year. Of this gross increase Great Britain, unfortunately, has no share, her figures for the same period being practically identical, though the balance of £.E. 839 is on the wrong side.

The principal contributor to the month's total increase is flour, which is up by £.E. 49,700. Out of a value of £.E. 91,529 England only supplied £.E. 5,200, but, nevertheless, although our trade in this article is still very small, we are pleased to record an increase of £.E. 4,459 over May 1904 and of £.E. 2,889 compared with last April. There is, however, still room for expansion, especially when we remember that about four years ago Great Britain was responsible for some 12% of the total flour imports.

Cotton fabrics have advanced by £.E. 12,177, though there is a loss of £.E. 8,367 if compared with the previous month. The figures under this heading for the first five months of 1905 show an increase of £.E. 209,045 over the corresponding period of 1904, though 6% of such gain is accounted for by the augmentation—as from the 1st December last—of the Customs tariff for estimating the value of the goods. A further reason for this large increase is that merchants during the autumn refrained from buying in the hope of lower prices.

They were, however, forced to purchase in February as manufacturers at that time were being booked up for months ahead by other countries. Apart from all this, however, the bulk of the total gain is due to the great development of the country, and the consequent increased spending power of the people.

The imports of oxen and furniture are respectively £.E. 9,046 and 8,785 higher than in May 1904. For obvious reasons the latter item should still further increase, and we only hope British manufacturers will make an effort to obtain a satisfactory share of the additional trade.

In spite of all this the Arabs are helping them with their wealth and best provisions and doing harm to their Mussulman brethren : and the Arabs have despaired of fighting them and chastising them although they are among the Arabs like a drop : nor do the Arabs seize the opportunity of being allowed to bear arms which will be soon taken away from them if their negligence continues, and their children will be carried off as hostages in the regular army if the delay is prolonged. . . . What is the matter with you, ye semblances and shadows of men, that you do not defend your spiritual and temporal rights, your arms, and your children, and drive them from land to land, from vale to vale, till you annihilate them like the tribe of Ad, as did your noble ancestors of old ? And the hearts of the Arabs in most parts of Yemen have become emboldened, and God is with you and after Him, we are in your succour, and soon shall we write to the Sheikh Nasir-al-Din Ali Bin Magdad (may God protect him) to cast his eye towards you if you be of the truthful."

[The Sheikh Nasir-al-Din is the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel Army.]

SUDAN LAW COURTS.

The latest "Sudan Gazette" to hand contains certain regulations relating to the Moslem Law Courts in the Sudan. One of the new rules issued by the Grand Cadi of the Sudan with the approval of the Governor-General allows the High Court, after annulling a decision, to appoint one of its members to re-hear the case. Again, if the High Court requires further evidence before annulling or confirming a decision under Sections 27 and 28 of the Sudan Code, it may either summon the parties to appear before it, or commission for the purpose the Court in whose jurisdiction they reside, while if the High Court annuls a judgment on account of the incompetence of the Court which gave it, it may order the re-hearing of the case by the competent Court.

Jewellery, of which England's contribution to the total supply was nil—against £.E. 7,721 in 1904—is less by £.E. 7,202, another decrease being noted under wood, which is lower by £.E. 9,140.

As regards England's imports during the two months in question the main variations were an increase of £.E. 11,801 in cotton fabrics, and a loss of £.E. 14,714 under "Brass, copper, and bronze goods".

The home country's figures for iron and ironwork show an increase of £.E. 6,392, which, however, is counterbalanced by a decrease of £.E. 7,721 in jewellery.

An additional £.E. 8,751 gained in furniture—obtained largely through the requirements of the Sudan—was nullified by a loss of £.E. 9,292 under the heading of "Other Machinery".

Coal imports from England are higher by £.E. 5,471, but cereals (excluding wheat and maize) are down by £.E. 3,711.

Although the total return from all countries compare favorably with May 1904, they do not show up well when placed alongside those for April 1905, there being a net decrease of £.E. 69,280, or 4.3% between the two months. The most unsatisfactory feature, however, of the case is the fact that the whole of this decrease is borne by Great Britain, which, in addition, suffers by the gain of £.E. 1,501 credited to the rest of the world. Her total shrinkage is thus one of £.E. 70,781, which is largely accounted for by losses of £.E. 21,684 in coal, £.E. 16,577 in machinery, £.E. 9,219 in instruments, £.E. 7,739 in woollen fabrics and £.E. 6,053 under the classification of "Other Textiles."

Art. 2ème. En cas de contravention au présent Arrêté il sera fait l'application des peines visées au Décret sus-mentionné du 15 Mai 1905.

Art. 3ème. L'Inspecteur-Général des Irrigations de la Haute-Egypte et les Moudirs d'Assout, Minieh, Béni-Souef et Fayoun, Haute-Egypte, sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Arrêté.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, RAMLEH.

The following dinner will be served on the occasion of the small dance on Saturday night:

Consommé de volailles glacé
Suprême de Bar à la Jouvence
Aloyan du bœuf aux primeurs
Aspic de Jambon d'York
Haricots verts au beurre
Katakishi rôti à la broche
Salade Parisienne
Bombe pralinée
Dessert—Pâtisserie.

The following programme of music will be played during dinner by the band of the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment:

1. March..... Cotton Blossoms..... Hall.
2. Ouverture..... Les Magots..... Bouillon.
3. Serenade for Flute and Cello..... Till.
4. Selection..... The Cherry Girl..... Caryl.
5. Intermezzo..... Ba d'Enfants..... Jaxone.
6. Gavotte..... Stephen..... Oubilia.
S. Danz, Bandmaster,
H. Berke, Regt.

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

MANIFESTO TO THE ARABS.

The leader of the rising in the Yemen has issued a manifesto which opens as follows:—To all the followers and adherents devoted to the Book of God (Koran) the laws of His messenger and His pure family, who are the security of the people of the land from every calamity, the Ark of Salvation, the interpreters of the Book, and the comrades inseparable till the Day of Doom: whenever a star setteth there ariseth another star, a guiding light of the fountain-head of religion. And we are through God in a protection unshaken by fears and a manifest proof unconcealed by futile words. And the reason for this general proclamation is what God has made our duty, namely, to remind and to exhort when the sight has become blinded and the first symptoms of humiliation, degradation, and despair have happened among the Arabs. Know that God tries His servants to discriminate between the true and false. As the Koran says: 'Verily We shall assuredly try you so that We may know the strivers and the patient amongst you.'

The manifesto then declares that the Arabs have been tried by the incursion of the Turks, whom it describes as foreigners and accusers of various offences. It continues:

"In spite of all this the Arabs are helping them with their wealth and best provisions and doing harm to their Mussulman brethren : and the Arabs have despaired of fighting them and chastising them although they are among the Arabs like a drop : nor do the Arabs seize the opportunity of being allowed to bear arms which will be soon taken away from them if their negligence continues, and their children will be carried off as hostages in the regular army if the delay is prolonged. . . . What is the matter with you, ye semblances and shadows of men, that you do not defend your spiritual and temporal rights, your arms, and your children, and drive them from land to land, from vale to vale, till you annihilate them like the tribe of Ad, as did your noble ancestors of old ? And the hearts of the Arabs in most parts of Yemen have become emboldened, and God is with you and after Him, we are in your succour, and soon shall we write to the Sheikh Nasir-al-Din Ali Bin Magdad (may God protect him) to cast his eye towards you if you be of the truthful."

[The Sheikh Nasir-al-Din is the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel Army.]

THE SUDAN RAILWAY.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND.

The Correspondent of the "Journal des Débats," writing from Djibouti, draws attention to the important results likely to follow the completion of the Sudan Railway, the two sections of which, he says, starting respectively from the Red Sea and the Nile, will certainly be finished in the early part of next year.

Independently of the impetus England will be in a position to give to commerce and industry in the Sudan, she will possess means of communication which will greatly increase her military power in Egypt. Thanks to her naval preponderance in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, she will be able to bring native troops from India to Suakin and convey them thence by the Sudan Railway to the shores of the Mediterranean.

The reorganisation of the Indian Army, to which Viscount Kitchener's powers are now devoted, leads to the belief that the troops at present prepared and held in reserve in the Indian Peninsula represent an imposing force, which the British Government will always hold in readiness to establish its supremacy in the Eastern Mediterranean.

RETIREMENT OF A MIRALAI.

FAREWELL PARADE.

Yesterday, the troops of the 7th Battalion Egyptian Army paraded at Kas el Tin, on the occasion of the retirement of their commanding officer, Miralai Mousri Bey Fahmy (who has attained the age limit) and the handing over of the command of the 7th to Kaimakam Hassan Bey Helmi. After the troops had been reviewed by their old and new commanders, the officer in charge of the colour went through the ceremony of handing it to the Miralai Mousri Bey Fahmy, who in turn gave it to the new commandant. The retiring officer then gave a short address to the soldiers, wishing them success, and insisting on the importance of discipline and good conduct.

The troops were obviously moved by the ceremony and by their colonel's words, some of the men shedding tears, for the late commandant of the battalion was decidedly popular among his men. A large and orderly crowd witnessed the ceremony.

MACLEAN-ROYLE WEDDING.

Our London Correspondent telegraphs to correct an error which appeared in his account yesterday of the Maclean-Royle wedding. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Gwynne, archdeacon of the Sudan, assisted by Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's, and not by the latter only.

THE MARONITE PATRIARCH.

The Pope has received in audience the Maronite Patriarch, Mgr. Elia El Hawik, who was accompanied by a suite of 25 persons. The Patriarch brought with him presents of the value of 35,000 francs which he offered to His Holiness.

THE 14TH OF JULY.

This morning, on the occasion of the French national fête, a reception was held at the French Consulate by M. Vice-Consul Campana. Most of the notabilities of the French colony and of the Swiss colony were present, as well as a large number of the French clergy. A speech appropriate to the occasion was delivered by M. Barbâza, Député de la Nation. He asked M. Campana, at whose return to Alexandria he expressed his satisfaction, to transmit to the President of the Republic, in the name of the French colony, their due sense of thankfulness at the preservation of his life on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate the King of Spain during his visit to Paris. He thanked the Swiss colony for its presence at the reception, and ended his discourse by toasting France and the Republic. M. Campana replied in felicitous terms, promising to convey the French colony's message to M. Loubet.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce for July contains some interesting features which deserve mention. We are glad to see that original articles are now appearing, the first place in this month's number being held by a most readable contribution which we attribute to the new secretary of the Chamber, entitled "Points for Manufacturers," which sums up the causes that prevent British manufacturers and traders from deriving as much benefit as they might from the increased prosperity of Egypt. The article deals with legal questions that affect commerce with foreign countries, with the selection of agents, and the need for commercial travellers, and though the writer seems to assign too much importance to public opinion in Egypt, after all, an article with nothing in it to criticise might be unreadable from its very orthodoxy. The articles on the month's imports have commenced, and we are glad to see that the statistics referring to the Customs returns have been amplified and now show Great Britain's position compared with the previous year's figures during the current year. The stock and share lists have also been entirely revised and brought up to date. Altogether the number is very interesting and deserves to be read carefully.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Thursday.

Owing to the insurrection at Yemen, several hundreds of Jews have fled to Aden, and many of them arrive at Suez daily by steamers. It is stated that over 1,000 Jews are now waiting at Aden to proceed to Egypt.

THE S.S. FOYLE.

The S.S. Foyle, which was ashore near Hamish Island, in the Red Sea, arrived at Suez yesterday and entered the Canal bound to Port Said for orders (presumably she will go to Alexandria). It will be remembered that this steamer had a full cargo of rice from Rangoon, and had to discharge about 800 tons in order to come off. She was subsequently taken to Perim, where she was provisionally repaired.

FRENCH FETE.

This year's French fête at Suez promises to be a great success. Excellent arrangements have been made for the gymkhana and dancing in the open air, which will take place in the avenue opposite the Cercle International at Port Tewlik. The enclosure is beautifully decorated with flags, and will be illuminated by several hundred electric lamps. A special orchestra has been engaged in Cairo for the occasion. Special arrangements have been made for carbine shooting, and costly prizes will be given to the winners.

THE COTTON WORM.

During the week ending the 8th inst. operations for the destruction of the cotton worm have been actively carried on. The reports from the various provinces are given herewith:

Ghizeh: 3,380 feddans, belonging to 7,857 proprietors, have been attacked and 3,068 of these have been cleared by 49,698 children.

Kalioubieh: 4,311 feddans, belonging to 1,621 proprietors, have been attacked and have been cleared by 19,208 children.

Menoufieh: 4,253 feddans, belonging to 1,515 proprietors, have been attacked and 3,702 feddans have been cleared by 15,839 children.

Gharbieh: 7,314 feddans, belonging to 1,045 proprietors, have been attacked and 5,642 feddans have been cleared by 7,537 children.

Beher

L'IMPORTATION DES BESTIAUX EN EGYPTE

L'importation de bestiaux en Egypte a existé de tous temps, mais depuis l'apparition de la peste bovine, qui sévit depuis deux ans et qui a décimé le bétail bovin du pays, dont l'abattage est aujourd'hui interdit, cette importation a pris un essor considérable et, grâce à la prompte vente et aux prix rémunérateurs que trouvent les arrivages sur notre marché, elle s'est étendue à des contrées qui, autrefois, n'avaient pas d'intérêt à envoyer leur bétail en Egypte.

Les pays qui importent principalement de moutons en Egypte sont : la Syrie, Chypre, l'Asie Mineure et l'Anatolie. De toutes les provenances ce sont les moutons d'Anatolie qui obtiennent le meilleur prix, car ce sont ceux qui conviennent le plus sous tous rapports pour la consommation de l'Egypte.

Les bœufs sont importés de divers pays. L'Anatolie nous en expédie toute l'année, la Russie seulement l'hiver car les bêtes étant grandes, leur débit demande plus de temps et les bouchers ne veulent pas courir les risques d'entrainer pour eux la vente de gros carcasses pendant les fortes chaleurs.

ADMINISTRATION DES CHEMINS DE FER DE L'ETAT EGYPTIEN

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat met en adjudication la fourniture et la construction de 145 mètres de Charpentes en bois en prolongement de celles des Hangars à Marchandises Nos. 1 et 2 à Gebel-Zeitoun (Gabbary).

Toute personne désirant concourir pourra prendre connaissance du Cahier des Charges et plan déposés au service de la Voie et des travaux (au Caire) tous les jours, les Vendredis et les jours fériés exceptés de 9 heures du matin à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Les meilleures moutons ont été vendus à hiver, sur pied, sur la base maxima de 8 à 1/2 piastres au tarif (Pt. 1=fr. 25,925) l'ocque, soit Frs. 2.07 à 2.20 les 1.250 grammes.

Ces prix se maintiennent encore aujourd'hui pour les moutons de bonne qualité, mais comme en été la consommation se ralentit, il pourra se produire une légère réduction dans les prix, sans que ceux-ci tombent cependant au dessous de P.T. 7 l'ocque—Fr. 1,81 les 1.250 grammes.

Les bœufs d'Anatolie dont le poids net dépollués, varie entre 100 et 105 ocques—(125 et 131 kilos), ont été vendus en dernier lieu à P.T. 7 26/00—Frs. 1,88 les 1.250 grammes, soit Frs. 1,50 le Kilo.

Nous aurions voulu donner, si possible, quelques indications sur le frêt que paient les bestiaux de provenance indiquée ci-dessus, mais il varie tellement qu'il est impossible de fixer un prix même approximatif. Ces frêts sont subordonnés à l'importance des embarquements et de la concurrence que se font entre elles les diverses Compagnies qui font les transports.

C'est ainsi que le frêt de Smyrne, pour les moutons, fluctue entre 1 fr. 50 et celui des bœufs entre 13 frs. et 20 frs. Il est donc impossible d'établir une base et les exportateurs d'Algérie devront fixer le frêt qu'ils auront à payer d'après le prix que peuvent réaliser leurs consignations.

Des qualités du bétail. — Ici on ne fait pas de distinction de sexe, ni pour les moutons, ni pour les bœufs. Ce qu'on demande, c'est que les bêtes soient aussi grasses que possible et de taille moyenne en hiver. En été, on recherche plutôt des animaux de petite taille.

Des droits de Douane. — Les droits de Douane, qui sont de 8 1/2%, sont perçus sur la valeur d'après tarif élaboré tous les ans d'un commun accord entre les négociants intéressés au commerce du bétail et l'Administration des Douanes. Ce tarif comprend les importations des pays qui envoient régulièrement des bestiaux. D'autres pays, non indiqués sur ce tarif doivent acquitter les droits à raison de 8 1/2% ad valorem.

Des droits Quarantainaires. — Il y a deux catégories de droits : les droits pour les bestiaux en quarantaine ou arrivant de pays, considérés en permanence comme contaminés, et les droits pour les bestiaux en simple observation. La différence entre ces deux droits, ainsi qu'on ne manquera pas de le remarquer, est considérable, et comme l'Algérie n'est pas considérée comme pays contaminé en permanence, ses importations, qui ne sont sujettes à aucune restriction pour le moment, bénéficiaient d'une différence dans ces droits quarantainaires : de Millièmes 42 1/2 soit frs. 1.10 par mouton, et millième 122 1/2 soit frs. 3.17 par bœuf, ce qui est à considérer et compenserait une partie de la différence de frêt, s'il y en avait une. Les droits quarantainaires sont uniques, quel que soit le séjour que les animaux font dans les pays quarantainaires. D'après l'ancien tarif, les droits étaient perçus d'après le séjour dans les parcs et, non seulement ils devenaient excessifs, mais encore ils forçaient souvent les réceptionnaires à sacrifier les consignations pour éviter l'augmentation des frais.

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(Extrait du bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Française d'Alexandrie.)

GOMMES

Rien de nouveau à signaler sur la situation du marché de Khartoum ; les arrivages de Douem jusqu'au 30 Juin étant réduits à des quantités insignifiantes de qualité plus ou moins moûillée se vendent à P.T. 67-68. La marchandise saine est ferme à P.T. 70-71.

La qualité Khartoum A n'existe plus ; il ne reste que la marchandise en partie avariée.

Le place du Caire est calme et les prix de P.T. 95-96 ont fléchi à P.T. 90-92.

L'opinion générale est que par suite de l'épuisement du stock les prix vont monter sensiblement dans un avenir prochain.

Les qualités blanches extra friables valent de P.T. 150-180. Les demi friables de P.T. 120-130.

Nous donnerons prochainement la statistique des arrivages à Khartoum à fin Juin, ainsi que les exportations par Suez et Alexandria.

Les bœufs sont importés de divers pays.

L'Anatolie nous en expédie toute l'année, la Russie seulement l'hiver car les bêtes étant grandes, leur débit demande plus de temps et les bouchers ne veulent pas courir les risques d'entrainer pour eux la vente de gros carcasses pendant les fortes chaleurs.

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(Extrait du bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Française d'Alexandrie.)

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

13 juillet

Smyrne et Pirée ; vap. hell. Byzantium, cap. Mavromati, ton. 403, à Kechayas.
Ardrossan ; 15 j., vap. ang. Brooklyn, cap. Mac Collock, ton. 2370, à Barker.

14 juillet

Hudikswall ; 23 j. 1/2, vap. ang. North Flint, cap. Omans, ton. 1408, à Barker & son.

DÉPARTS

Port-Saïd et Syrie ; vap. iran. Niger, cap. Camugli.

Messine et Génas ; vap. ital. Adria, cap. Muzio.

Malte et Liverpool ; vap. ang. Bulgarian, cap. Nikers.

Malte et Manchester ; vap. ang. Spartan Prince, cap. Jackman.

Constantinople ; vap. ang. Penlee, cap. Fawll, sur lest.

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS.

5 1/2 ex Anglo-American Nile & Co. —

4 1/2 Khedivial Mail S.S. & Co. Fonds. —

15 Alex. Water Company —

1130 Cairo Water Co. Fonds. —

22 1/2 Tantah Water Co. Fonds. —

12 1/2 ex Delta Light —

9 Delta Light Def. —

26 1/2 Fayoum —

164 1/2 Alexandrin Trams —

7 Ramleh Railway —

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

London, July 7.

GUM ARABIC.—11 cases withdrawn or bought in, including Trieste pale peats at 75s.

GUM MYRRH.—Of 77 packages 10 sold, Aden sorts at 95s.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 161 packages 19 sold, Siam pickings, subject, 121 1/2s 6d, fair Sumatra 2nds 65 1/2s, medium ditto part dark at ends, subject, 51 10s.

GUM GUAIACUM — 8 barrels sold, fine glassy block at 8 1/2d, fair 6 1/2 to 7d, drossy pickings 5d to 6d.

GUM EUPHORBIUM — 5 serpons bought in.

GUM OLIBANUM.—10 cases sold, without reserve, ex land carriage, fair pale drop 42s, badly garbled drop at 25s, good garblings at 21s.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est à peu près nul.

En National Bank la nouvelle émission tombe à 1/8 au-dessous du cours de l'ancienne, c'est-à-dire à 26 3/16.

On constate une reprise en Agricole à 13 7/8, en Banque d'Athènes à 124 1/2, en Daira à 28 1/8, en Crown Brewery à 201, en Eaux à 1130, et en Ramleh Railway à 7 1/4.

Par contre une réaction se produit en New-Egyptian à 33, et en Privilégiées Tramways d'Alexandrie à 164 1/4.

On offre les Trust à 1 7/16, les Oasis à 15/16 et les Estates à 7/8.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDED IN AT.

FROM The Company's Postal Telegraph Offices.

H. M. H. M.

London 29 38

Liverpool 24 —

Manchester 36 —

Glasgow 28 —

Other Provincial Offices 46 —

Delay due to faulty landlines.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

SHARES.

Imperial Ottoman Bank —

Nat. Bank of Egypt —

do do New —

National Bank of Greece —

Banque Industrielle —

Credit Foncier Egyptien —

[Lottery Bonds] 316 —

Agricultural Bank 9 1/2 —

Banque d'Athènes —

Egypt. Investment Co. —

Land Bank of Egypt 90 —

LAND, &c. —

Agri. Indust. Egypt. 520 —

Fond 1050 —

<p

UNDER THE RED FLAG.

SOME RULES AND RULERS OF MOROCCO.

"Put not your trust in princes" should have a very special significance for Moors, since in Morocco the Court is a mighty dangerous place. Yet, as in all Eastern lands, it is the resort of the ambitions of all grades and ages, and he is most envied who has last seen his royal master. Even among the European diplomats now gathered together about the palace walls at Fez, and in spite of the young Sultan's present parlous position and shattered prestige, the man who has not been in the Presence since yesterday ranks in some vague way lower than he who has seen Allah's Anointed to-day.

At the Moorish Court a man's attendance may be taken generally to mean that he wants something—unless he is already a minister, in which case he is getting all he can; or unless he is a country governor, in which case you may condole with him, for he is being bled, and if he does not bleed profitably he will presently see the inside of a dungeon, if not of an obscure grave. Yet, ambition springing eternal, men do hang about the Court, even as they did in bloody Moulay Ismail's day, although that potentate rarely appeared without bringing slaughter in his train, killed some hundreds of courtiers with his own hands, and cheerfully asserted that the only sound method of government lay in maintaining a steady stream of blood from the Palace to the city gate.

After the "Lofty Portal" himself, the most powerful authorities are the provincial governors, though to-day their autocracy is weakened by certain impulsively made laws in the passing of which young Moulay Abd el Aziz hoped to approach Western standards of civilisation, and succeeded in emptying his coffers. These governors purchase their posts from the Minister of the Interior, or, in a few cases, are appointed by the Sultan himself, in return for rich presents given or services rendered. They inhabit great ksars or castles, which are really villages, enclosed by a crenellated wall and built about the central residence of the governor himself. A governorship has always meant absolute power of life and death, and license to screw every available penny out of the people of a given district.

At certain intervals a governor is supposed to journey to the Court to make his obeisances and to hand over tribute from his districts to the Sultan's treasury, besides presents to his lord and to the hungry tribe of Court favourites and officials. If such visits are not sufficiently frequent or profitable to Allah's Anointed, the governor receives a friendly invitation to the Court. If, in response, he should bring but a light token of his fealty, his visit ends in a dungeon, troops are sent to sack his kasbah for hidden treasure, his women and chattels are sold to the highest bidder—probably to some trusted henchman, who, hearing of the downfall, has hastened to Court with presents of an amount sufficient to earn the post for himself.

Until he died, two years ago, a mere scrap of human wreckage, I knew one very intelligent Moor who had twice occupied the standing of a lesser monarch in one of the great southern ksars, and who, later, was pleased if he found bread once a day and a blanket on chilly nights, in the reeking dungeon he occupied with a score of other chained unfortunates. Ba Ahmad, the late Regent, considered his yield of tribute below the standard of the district he ruled, and had heard that my friend possessed handsome women and other good things. So he invited Sid Achmet to Court, and, being always averse to the unnecessary taking of life, did not act upon the quite ordinary plan of giving my friend corrosive sublimates in his tea, but merely flung him into an underground granary and had him industriously flogged at sunset each day, with a view to extorting news of hidden treasure. As a fact, my friend had been something of a Sybarite at all times, and possessed no treasure. He kept a stiff upper lip, and took his daily meed of bastinado in silence. That silence presently lost him his right eye, and then his right hand.

Ramadan being passed, and the mire of winter having left the tracks, Ba Ahmad sent a troop of his "assassins" to "eat up" my friend's district. The process is well known in Morocco, and more dreaded, because more murderously searching in its administration, than the plague or the devastating locust. Sid Achmet was a city-gate beggar for some time after that, and then, again, one of the richest Governors in Sunset Land. But his end, I regret to say, came to him in the fifth of Rahat's kasbah dungeon, and his family now eat the dry bread of affliction, or go hungry.

Such happenings, such visitations as the "eating up" of Sid Achmet's district by a horde of burning, ravishing Shareefian ruffians, excite no surprise but little resentment in Al Maghreb; they are part of the day's work. Such things have been written, and will come at the appointed time, when Allah permits them, neither sooner nor later; so there's an end of it. It is only in the world of Islam that the word fatalism is understood, felt, and lived. With us of paler Christendom it is an article of faith that the meek are blessed, and shall inherit the earth; that the poor and persecuted are blessed, and shall reap rich rewards. We profess the belief while devoting our energies to avoiding the state. Such beliefs are the basis of life in Morocco. We extol the enduring faith of Job, and write to the papers if our train is five minutes late. Mohamedans imitate and equal Job's achievements in daily life. We of Christendom profess to hold earthly treasures banal, and wear out our lives in their pursuit. The sorriest beggar in Sunset Land, the most ignorant fanatic in the Sudan, proves by his life, and often by his death, that our empty profession is his living faith. Never have I seen such immobile dignity, such philosophic stoicism as distinguished a file of chained prisoners, with blood-encrusted feet, who sat squatting on their ham-bones one afternoon in pitiless sun-glare, facing the spiked heads of several of their brother rebels, when I rode through a town not far from Fez one afternoon in 1903.

A. J. DAWSON.

A STUDY OF THE PIGMIES.

NOVEL INTERVIEW.

By kind permission of the manager of the London Hippodrome and Colonel Harrison, writes a correspondent, I had a private interview and examination of these primitive little people, and although my time was very limited, yet some most interesting facts were obtained.

These pygmies are primitive men—"the little earth men." They are not negroes, but are negroid. The nose particularly shows the near relationship they bear to *Pithecanthropus erectus*. The heads have a small cranial capacity, averaging, I should say, about 950-980 c.c., and the frontal sutures are evidently closed early. They were observant, and took an interest in all I said and did, and readily imitated, just as children would. They are well proportioned in the chest, body, legs, and arms; the arms are somewhat longer than the average European, and from the muscular development I should say the chief and one other were proportionately very strong.

Their hair is peculiar, and is the same in the male as the female as regards length, colour, and character, as far as I could judge. It is very short, crisp, and curls up in very small ball-like tufts all over the head (like pepper corns).

The general contour of the head is one of animal development and self-preservation and in two of them denotes self-esteem. The mouth is not large, the lips not so thick as in the negro. Feet, hands, and nails are well developed, but the nails have rather a flattened appearance, and are somewhat thinner than one would expect.

ECHOES OF EGYPT.

Their language is not a language of "clicks" only, as I have seen stated. Many of the sounds are quite soft; in fact, for the short time I was with them I came to the conclusion that the sounds were mostly those classed as "labial" or "lingual" and not very many are "lingual dental" or "clicks." It is a "monosyllabic" language. Some of their words are identical in sound with those of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics as we pronounce them. Through the kindness of Mr. Trussell, I have made a list of some of the words and meanings. He is doing a great service in learning as many as possible.

A-foie.....	Dagger.
O-bé.....	Dance.
Maria-ba.....	Pipe of bamboo to smoke.
Tach-ba.....	Whistling into a reed.
Oct-ba.....	Wood.
Di-pé.....	Spear.
A-do-da.....	Sleep.
A-pe.....	Arrow.
Tzi-ba.....	Bow.
Mai.....	Water or drink.
Massouri.....	Good, well.
Kon-Pe.....	Clothes of any kind.
Ma-Di.....	Hunting horn.
La-gou-ma.....	Bristle head dress.
Kali Kéi.....	Native bell.
Baccháté.....	Bread (this word is sometimes called Maccháté, the "ch" hard.)

In writing to me, Mr. Fred Trussell says:—"I have written them phonetically, but as I could not get the sounds in English, I have used French."

The most interesting and important point of all about these little people was that when I drew the oldest hieroglyphic sign of Amsu—they recognised it, and the Chief smiled and asked one standing by him to tell me what it was. He pointed to his Chief and spoke his name—that is him—mentioning the name. That they recognise the most ancient sign for Amsu or Horus—I—risen is very important to Egyptologists and antiquarians, and especially to me, because in a work I am writing I endeavour to show that this was the first sign used by primitive man as the "Chief" or "Great One"—and it was the sign of the "Chief of the Nomes." It is found depicted on the oldest Australian boomerangs and on the ivory tablets found in the tomb at Nequada, and I am showing how the Australian aborigines came out of Egypt ages ago carrying all the ancient signs and Totemic ceremonies with them from this land.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

It has been stated that they have no religious ideas at all, but this is evidently a mistake, as before they "dance" they take off their ordinary head-dress of light feathers, or that which they have to represent the same, and put on the representative of the "Horus Look"; they also put on the tail of the leopard, so that it hangs down behind—and they tell you all this is a part of their "sacred ceremonies." Therefore, to say that these little men and women have no idea of a future, or any religious ideas at all, is in my opinion incorrect. I believe as we are able to gain their confidence and to speak to them in their own language we shall find that I am right. We must remember that all native tribes guard most jealously anything pertaining to their sacred ceremonies, and often pretend not to understand. Spencer and Gillen have proved this, perhaps more than any other men, in regard to the Australian aborigines.

In Egypt the oldest god of all was Bes, as is well shown in Budge's last book, "The Gods of the Egyptians," Vol. II., p. 286, and no one seeing this and the Pigmies, even if he were not an Egyptologist, would fail to identify the two in form, figure, and dress. Bes here has the same type of face as the Pigmies. The yellow plume of feathers is worn on the head, the Horus Look, the green and yellow "dress" are also worn, and the tail of a leopard hangs down behind. In fact, the little men and women have some of the principal features of the earliest mythology of old Egypt, and no doubt Bes, who was at a later date made to represent a type of Horus, at first was their "Chief of the Nomes," and it was from these Pigmies that their first mythology sprang; and all has been brought on added to, and made use of the various types from the earliest mythos to astronomical, stellar, lunar, and solar mythology, and, finally, the eschatology, which we know so well.

TRADE OF BRINDISI.

ITALIAN TOBACCO BOOM.

VASTLY INCREASED PRODUCTION IS ANTICIPATED.

Reporting on the trade of Brindisi and the Province of Lecce for 1904, Mr. Consul Cocco states:—The excess of imports of all kinds of breadstuffs to the province of Lecce during 1904 over exports amounted to 8,820 tons only, while in 1903 the excess was 21,000 tons, demonstrating improved harvest results.

The production of Indian corn and various kinds of pulse has been ample for the needs of the population, pulse being the principal article of food with the labouring classes.

The olive crop of 1904 was very poor; it is considered to have been barely one-tenth of a normal crop. The ravages caused by the Mosca oleacea are considered to have done grave damage.

Anticipations regarding the 1905 olive harvest are very poor. Brusca and nebbia are two diseases which have attacked the tree when flowering, with the result that the flower has fallen. It is feared that a large area is affected and harvest prospects are imperilled.

The import of sulphate of copper for the prevention of vine diseases increases yearly as its value is more extensively recognised. In 1902 the quantity imported was 400 tons, in 1904 the figures had almost reached 1,400 tons, whilst to the date of the present report over 1,000 tons of this valuable remedy had been imported in 1905.

The very favourable results obtained by the Government in a series of experiments in tobacco cultivation extending over several years have caused a marked change to take place in the whole consideration of the subject. Hitherto the Tobacco Department permitted the cultivation of tobacco in certain clearly-defined districts, but the grower was tied down with extremely severe rules and regulations, which even included the enumeration of the leaves on the growing plants.

It is now in contemplation to permit certain landowners (who will give proper guarantee) not only to grow the tobacco, but also to dry and prepare the leaves, and finally to pack them ready for transmission to the tobacco manufacturers.

This change will have an important effect on the labour question. At present at Lecce, for instance, a large number of women are employed at the tobacco floors in the Government service, preparing the simply dried leaves as received from growers. The proposed change would cause all this work to be done in the country districts where the leaves are grown, and as each estate would require a limited number of hands, the vast number of female workers now assembled in towns would be disseminated in the country districts, where the cost of living is less than in towns.

At the present moment (May 1905) a committee is sitting in Rome, composed of the directors and technical advisers of the various Government tobacco establishments throughout the country, which has been assembled by the department to discuss the question of allowing the entire preparation of tobaccos to be carried out by landowners, who would deliver the leaf ready for the manufactory at a given price.

If the proposed change is approved, a considerable opening for capital and enterprise in this province will occur, and at the same time the Tobacco Department will be relieved from much trouble in connection with the numerous workers at present employed.

The present year's crop will be similar to that produced experimentally in 1902 and 1903, but next year it is anticipated that under new regulations the production will be vastly increased on the lines above referred to; in fact, there is no reason why the whole of the cigarette tobacco used in Italy should not be grown in this province, which is evidently suited for the purpose, and, in addition, there would be ample margin for the production of large quantities for exportation.

The return of vessels visiting the port of Brindisi during the year shows a considerable advance in tonnage, the increase inwards and outwards totalling 438,000 tons; this is owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed by both Austro-Hungarians and Italians. No corresponding increase in commerce has, however, resulted; as a matter of fact, the total weight of goods imported and exported in 1904 was 17,665 tons less than in 1903; the diminished exports of wine to Austria-Hungary are mainly accountable for this falling off in commercial operations.

The tonnage of British ships at the port of Brindisi during 1904 was 104,488, compared with 71,806 in 1903, and 61,144 in 1902.

The coal imports for the year amounted to 125,604 tons, against 124,009 tons. During 1904 17 British steamers brought 66,119 tons from Cardiff, while one Greek and two Austro-Hungarian steamers brought 13,548 tons, the remainder being imported by 12 Italian steamers. With the exception of one British steamer which sailed in ballast for Karachi, all the British vessels proceeded hence to the Black Sea for return cargoes.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S RESEARCHES

Professor Koch, who is pursuing scientific researches in German East Africa claims, the "Standard" correspondent states, to have made valuable discoveries in connection with the tsetse fly, and also on the subject of coast fever and Asiatic plague. The Professor has, he says, discovered the existence of trypanosomes in tsetse flies, and has collected sure proofs that these parasites go through a remarkable development in flies.

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THE SPROUTING OF THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Baron Komura has been received in special audience by the Mikado, who has given the Japanese plenipotentiaries a cordial "send-off" on their mission of peace. As to the nature of the Japanese terms, nothing, of course, is known; but in the Imperial Address the sting is in the tail. "You should," says his Majesty, in conclusion, "make every effort to secure the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis." That is the point. Japan will never be a party to a patched-up peace, which would merely enable Russia to prepare for a war of revenge. Her plenipotentiaries will, we doubt not, steer very clear of diplomatic bargaining; they will make their statement of claim, and will be prepared to abide thereby: Russia can take it or leave it. That, of course, is a new and most undiplomatic way of doing business; diplomacy, however, should be getting used, by this time, to the fact that a new Power has new methods—and fairly effectual methods at that. Meanwhile, there is little news from the seat of war; but we are pretty sure that, if Russia is rumoured, is seeking for an armistice, she will not get it.

ICES.

There is an appropriate and interesting article on this subject in a contemporary, the writer holding the scales between the two classes into which the human race is divided, the supporters of ice-cream and its enemies. It is, of course, obvious that ice is not without their drawbacks. It is unpleasant to have to mention such things as the digestive organs, but they exist, and the fact must be faced. And there is no doubt that the administration of an ice shocks these sensitive organs, as much as they shock us when they are mentioned in conversation. These regions, if they are to do their duty properly, must be kept warm. The ice militates against this desirable warmth. Hence its destructiveness. Again, those "particles of dirt" which the modern doctor loves to discover everywhere haunt ices as happy hunting-ground. If a particle of dirt finds an ice, it stays there. But what are these drawbacks as compared with the advantages? We worry ourselves too much over those portions of our frame of which we ought not to think at all, or, if at all, only at rare intervals, when they are forced upon our notice. Where an ice-cream is concerned we should ignore doctors' warnings. In hot weather we must be refreshed at any cost. If we suffer for it later, at least "we shall have had our day."

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

July

Fri. 14

A.C.C. grounds. A.C.C. v. The Garrison. 1.30 p.m.

Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.

Max. Princa's Restaurant des Bains. Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon.

Alhambra. Italian operetta company in "Fanfan la Tulipe." 9.15 p.m.

Eden Theatre. French comedy company. Celebration of French Fête. 9 p.m.

Jardin des Variétés, (ex Ciccolani) "Fanfan la Tulipe." 9 p.m.

Alhambra. Celebration of French National Fête.

A.S.C. Skye Meeting.

British Rifle Club. Practice at Mustapha Range. Spoon Competition. 3 p.m.

Marina. Alexandria Swimming Club. Members meet 4 p.m.

Beau Rivage Hotel. Small Dance. 9.30 p.m.

Khedivial Palace Casino. Reunion des Familles Society's Ball. 9.30 p.m.

San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10 p.m.

San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

San Stefano Casino. Dramatic Performance by Union Artistique Française. 9.30 p.m.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, July 13, 12.50 p.m.	
Sales of the day... ...	bales 4,000
of which Egyptian ...	200
American (new crop) Maize Spot	5/2
per cental... ...	5/2
Amer. futures (August-Sept.) ...	5.83
(Dec.-Jan.) ...	5.85
American Middling ...	5.97
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery(July) 7	37/64
" " " (August) 7	40/64
" " " (Oct.) 7	41/64
" " " (Nov.) 7	36/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.	6 13/16
" good fair ...	7 9/16
" fully good fair... ...	8 7/16
Egypt. Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)	30/3
New-York, July 13	
Spot Cotton... ...	10.80
American Futures (August) ...	10.46
" (September) ...	10.52
" (December) ...	10.65
" (January) ...	10.69
Cable transfers ...	dol. 4.87
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S.	
Porta... ...	bales 15,000
LIVERPOOL, July 13	
American futures (August-September) ...	5.76
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery(July) 7	36/64
" " " (Aug.) 7	37/64
" " " (Oct.) 7	39/64
" " " (Nov.) 7	35/64
LONDON, July 13	
Private discount (3 month bills) ...	1 1/2 %
Bar Silver (per oz d.) ...	27 15
Consols (August) ...	90 2
Rio Tinto ...	63 2
Rand Mines New ...	9 1
Egyptian Unified ...	105 1
" Railway ...	102 1
" Domain ...	104 1
Ottoman Defence ...	108 1
Turkish Unified ...	88 1
Italian Bonds 4 % ...	104 1
Ottoman Bank ...	13 1
National Bank of Egypt ...	26 1
Daira Sanieh ...	101 1
New Daira ...	28 1
Greek Monopoli... ...	52 1
Greek Rent 4 % ...	41 1
Chartered of S. Africa ...	1 14/16
Agricultural Bank ...	13 1
New Egyptians ...	1 1
Nile Valley Gold Mine ...	New 1 1
The Western Oasis Corporation ... premium	
Delta Light (Beads) shares 12 1/2 to 13	
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull(July) 5 13/16 buyers	
German Beet Sugar (July) ...	9/9
BANK RETURNS	Last week.
Notes Reserves £ 24,588,000 £ 24,412,000	
Other securities 28,992,000 36,375,000	
Bullion 38,204,000 38,462,000	
Proportion of reserve to liabilities 48 1/2 %	
PARIS, July 13	
Lotz Turcs... ...	132 1
Credit Lyonnais ...	1092 1
Ottoman Bank... ...	594 1
Chèques on London... ...	25.14 1
Sugar White No. 3 (July) ...	814 1
Credit Foncier Egyptien ...	125 1
Banque d'Athènes ...	236 1
Land Bank of Egypt ...	
TELEGRAMME HAVAS	
BOURSE du 13 juillet 1905	
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOUTURE PARIS	
Rante Francaise 3 % ... Fr. 99 22	
Actions de Sues ... 4432	
Lotz Turcs... ... 132 50	
Turo Unifie... ... 89 40	
Dette Egyptienne Unifiee... ... 107 15	
Daira Sanieh ... 102 1	
Credit Foncier Egyptien... ... 807 1	
Exterior espagnol ... 90 40	
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce ...	
Banque d'Athènes nouvelles actions ... 125 1	
Métropolitain ...	
Ruse consolidé... ... 85 40	
Sosnowice ...	
Change sur Londres... ... 25 14 1	
Sure N° 3 disponible ...	
Sure N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars ...	
LONDRES	
Consolidés anglais ... £ 90 15	
Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 24, Barriu 3	
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE	
Prices on Friday, July 7, 1905.	
Consols a/c ... 90 1/2 @ 1	
Consols cash ... 90 1/2 @ 1	
Egyptian 4 % Unified ... 104 1/2 105 1	
4 1/2 % State Do main... ... 103 1/2 104 1/2	
3 1/2 % Govern ment Pref. 101 1/2 102 1	
3 1/2 % Inscribed 98 1/2 99 1/2	
4 % Daira 1980 100 1/2 101 1/2	
Turkish 4 % Unified ... 87 1/2 88 1/2	
Austrian Gold 4 % ... 99 1/2 100 1/2	
French 3 % Rentes... ... 98 1/2 99 1/2	
German 3 % 1891 ... 88 1/2 99 1/2	
Greek 5 % 1881 ... 50 1/2 51 1/2	
Italian 5 % 1861 ... 103 1/2 104 1/2	
Russian 4 % Con. 1889... ... 87 1/2 1/2	
Japan 5 % 1902 ... 99 1/2 100 1/2	
United States 4 % 1925. 131 1/2 136 1/2	
Daira Sanieh... ... 28 1/2 1/2	
Deferred ... 177 1/2 180 1/2	
National Banks ... 26 1/2 1/2	
" few ... 6 1/2 1/2	
PM	
Agricultural Banks... ... 13 1/2 14 1/2	
Preferred ... 10 1/2 1/2	
3 1/2 % Bonds... ... 94 1/2 1/2	
Delta Preference ... 12 1/2 18 1/2	
Deferred ... 12 1/2 14 1/2	
Delta Lands ... 1 1/2 2 1/2	
Daira Sugar ... 5 1/2 1/2	
Salt & Soda ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Egyptian Markets ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Nile Valley ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Sudan Mines... ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Egyptian Sudan Mines Syndicate ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd. ... 12 9/10 18 3/8	
Um Rus fully paid... ... 18 1/2 1 1/2	
Corporation of Western Egypt... ... 1 1/2 1/2	
United Africans ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Egypt. Invest. & Agency ... 1 1/2 1/2	
Egyptian Estates ... 1 dis. 1/2	
pm	
Stock limité et si la demande continue il pourra pm y à air que baisse de 1 Shgs.	

CEREAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH)

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Wheat, Tugari... Ard. P.T. 115 to P.T. 116	
Middling ... 118 " 122	
" Mawani ... 128 " 132	
" Shami ... 111 " 113	
" Zawati ... 114 " 115	
" Old ... 110 " 112	
Lentils, Tugari... 110 " 120	
Zawati ... 125 " 130	
Barley, Tugari... 74 " 75	
" Zawati ... 74 " 78	
" Mariati ... 76 " 78	
Dura, Shami ... 112 " 115	
Rafia ... 180 " 185	
Termis ... 70 " 72	
Hummus ... 170 " 180	

CEREALS IN STOCK AT SAHEL

Wheat ... Ard. 3000	
Beans ... 1500	
Lentils ... 100	
Barley ... 200	
" Mariati ... 300	
Dura, Shami ... 115	
Rafia ... 180	
Termis ... 70	
Hummus ... 170	

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